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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/600,192	06/20/2003	Onno Mark Becker Hof	4906P140	8795
8791	7590	04/26/2007	EXAMINER	
BLAKELY SOKOLOFF TAYLOR & ZAFMAN			HYUN, SOOND	
12400 WILSHIRE BOULEVARD			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
SEVENTH FLOOR			2616	
LOS ANGELES, CA 90025-1030				
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE		MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE	
3 MONTHS		04/26/2007	PAPER	

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/600,192	BECKER HOF ET AL.
Examiner	Art Unit	
Soon D. Hyun	2616	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 20 June 2003.

2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.

3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4) Claim(s) 1-58 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5) Claim(s) 4 and 22-25 is/are allowed.

6) Claim(s) 1-3,5-21 and 26-58 is/are rejected.

7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10) The drawing(s) filed on 20 June 2003 is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) All b) Some * c) None of:
1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 9/22/03.

4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date: ____ .
5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) Other: ____ .

DETAILED ACTION

Drawings

1. New corrected drawings in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in this application because the labels 105 and 107 in the network element 100 should be changed to 107 and 105, respectively. Applicant is advised to employ the services of a competent patent draftsperson outside the Office, as the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office no longer prepares new drawings. The corrected drawings are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. The requirement for corrected drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless -

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

3. Claims 1, 12, and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Miki et al (U.S. Patent No. 7,137,932).

Regarding claim 1, Miki et al discloses a method in a network element comprising the steps of:

converting (by an input session processing unit 20 in FIG. 2) Point to Point

Protocol (PPP) protocol data units (PDUs) encapsulated according to different protocols (ATM or STM form CPEs into PPP PDUs within a uniform encapsulation (L2TP); and transmitting the uniformly encapsulated PPP PDUs (col. 6, lines 37-43).

Regarding claim 12, Miki further discloses an access node (AN 13 in FIG1) is an aggregator as recited in claim (col. 6, lines 13-58).

Regarding claim 13, Mike further discloses that the access node is agnostic of the encapsulation of the PPP PDUs to be converted (col. 6, lines 13-58).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

5. Claims 2, 3, 5-11 and 14-58 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Miki et al (U.S. Patent No. 7,173,932).

Regarding claims 2, 40, 41, and 43, Miki et al (Miki) discloses a method in a network element (access node AN 11 in FIG. 1) comprising:

using a Point to Point Protocol over PPPoE session identifier (111 in FIG. 3) to track a first flow of PPP protocol data units (PDUs) encapsulated with a non-Ethernet protocol (input session data via ATM interface unit 30-m in FIG. 2);

converting each PDU of the first flow of PPP PDUs into PPPoE PDUs (by output session processing unit 40 in FIG. 1) to transmit the flow via Ethernet output interface unit 50-1 in FIG. 1); and

However, Miki does not explicitly teach that converting each of a flow of PPPoE PDUs with a session identifier into a second flow of PPP PDUs encapsulated with the non-Ethernet protocol.

Miki teaches a plurality of interfaces (30-1 to 30-m in FIG. 2) to accept PPP PDUs in PPPoX. Therefore it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide an Ethernet input interface unit to accept PPP PDUs in PPPoE such that the output session processing unit 40 converts each of a flow of PPPoE PDUs with a session identifier into a second flow of PPP PDUs encapsulated with the non-Ethernet protocol to transmit the flow via ATM output interface unit (50-m in FIG. 2) encapsulated with the non-Ethernet protocol.

Regarding claim 3, refer to the discussion for claim 2.

The first port is the ATM interface unit 30-m in FIG. 2 and the second port is an Ethernet input interface unit as discussed for claim 2.

Regarding claim 5, refer to the discussion for claims 2 and 3. Miki further discloses that the Ethernet output interface unit (50-1) multiplexes the different flows of PPPoE traffic and transmits the multiplexed PPPoE traffic, i.e., the interface functions as a second port and a second network element (an access node AN 13 in FIG1) receives the multiplexes PPPoE traffic to terminate each of the different flows of PPPoE traffic.

Regarding claim 6, refer to the discussion for claims 2-5. Miki further discloses that a plurality of access nodes (AN11 and AN12 in FIG. 1) are a set of service providers points of presence (PoPs) and a PoP Major and the access node (AN 13 in FIG1) is an aggregator as recited in claim (col. 6, lines 13-58).

Regarding claim 7, refer to the discussion for claim 1. However, Miki does not explicitly teach that the method is implemented in computer program (software). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide software to execute a method to take advantage of using the software, i.e., programmable.

Regarding claim 8, refer to the discussion for claim 1, however, Miki teaches that the uniformed encapsulation is L2TP or the like. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to use PPPoE protocol instead of L2TP if no-unexpected results can be seen from the use of PPPoE.

Regarding claim 9, refer to the discussion for claim 2 and 8. Miki further discloses that the converting is performed by matching an entry in a data structure (a table in FIG.

3) that provide a PPoE session identifier for each PPP PDU to be converted (col. 8, lines 10-35).

Regarding claims 10, 15, 19, 27, 31, 36, and 45, refer to the discussion for claim 9. A proxy module in the claim is equivalent to the access node (FIG. 2).

Regarding claim 11, 16, 20, 28, 32, 37, and 46, Miki further discloses that the data structure is modified to indicate that a subscriber side flow is active once a PPP session is opened (col. 6, line 59-col. 7, line 10 and col. 8, lines 10-35).

Regarding claims 14, 18, 26, 30, 35, and 44, Miki further discloses that the converting each PDU is performed by matching an entry in a data structure (a table in FIG. 3) within the network element having a relationship between the session identifier and the first flow (col. 8, lines 10-35).

Regarding claims 17, 21, 29, 33, 39, and 42, Mike further discloses that the access node is agnostic of the encapsulation of the PPP PDUs to be converted (col. 6, lines 13-58).

Regarding claim 34, refer to the discussion for claim 8.

Regarding claims 38 and 47, refer to the discussion for claim 12.

Regarding claims 48 and 49, refer to the discussion claims 2 and 9.

Regarding claim 50, refer to the discussion for claim 13.

Regarding claim 51, refer to the discussion for claim 10.

Regarding claim 52, refer to the discussion for claim 11.

Regarding claims 53 and 57, refer to the discussion for claim 2; however, Miki does not teach a demux to separate the IP packets and PPPoX data packets and a

virtual router for transmitting the IP packets. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to provide a demux and a virtual router to transmit the IP packets to a different network from a network for PPP.

Regarding claim 54, refer to the discussion for claim 9.

Regarding claim 55, refer to the discussion for claim 10.

Regarding claim 56, refer to the discussion for claim 11.

Regarding claim 58, refer to the discussion for claim 17.

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 4 and 22-25 are allowed.

The following is a statement of reasons for the indication of allowable subject matter: the prior art of record fails to teach a point to point protocol (PPP) switch module having the PPPoX module and the PPPoE switch module in specific combination as recited in claim 4.

Conclusion

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Soon D. Hyun whose telephone number is 571-272-3121. The examiner can normally be reached on M-F.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Chi H. Pham can be reached on 571-272-3179. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

by

S. Hyun
4/20/2007


CHI PHAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
4/20/07